THE
North-Carolina Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1855. No. 38.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1851. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. P. ROGERS.
October 22, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Redd & Scatter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 8—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., F. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y.w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-RESIDENTS.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also reg sters of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.,
June 29th, 1854. 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs,
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15— Ticket Agent.

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messrs. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey,—by Sam'l Osgood.
Human ity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count De Las Casas; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Heartsease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
March 2, 1855. 29— W. L. POMEROY.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & FARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders a first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J. TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 1[illegible] 17—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bells, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 98—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 16, 1854. 34—1wly.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sye. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)	
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,	
40 " American Calf Skins,	
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,	
10 " Morocco Skins,	
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,	
50 " Band Leather,	

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 18, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Raffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being with seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.
mber 26, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington Sts., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, e.c.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON.
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.
He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.
Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.
Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.
He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 14—3m.
☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDER, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDER. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., June 8, 1853. 31—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,	JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,	J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,	F. E. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,	ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,	W. J. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,	
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,	H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,	JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,	A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',	

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President,*
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President,*
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary,*
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney,*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent,*
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

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All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—ly.

5,200 ACRES OF TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 3½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE.)—
Leaves Friday ..... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every description to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 8¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

*Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms

LETTER FROM MR. GEORGE B. LORING.

SALEM, (MASS.,) February 25, 1855.

Dear Sir :—In yours of the 6th inst., you remark: "Strange, strange times these, when such heresy comes from Massachusetts," as is promulgated in the Know Nothing address of Governor Gardner. The times are, indeed, strange; and, considering the position of Massachusetts, as a State abounding in wealth and intelligence, it is a matter of interest to every patriot to enquire in what way she has reached her present anomalous political condition. More particularly is it a matter of interest to every Virginian, whose political lessons have taught him that his own State and Massachusetts have always occupied the opposite poles of the political universe, and who is now invited to follow the lead of his long-established and natural political opponent. Let him look well to the political history of Massachusetts before he follows her example. Let him remember, that in the earliest days of our Republic the principles which received the support of Jefferson and Madison, met here with the bitterest opposition. Let him remember, that the peculiar doctrines, whose establishment in the Constitution has given tone to our whole Union, started forth from Virginia, and were received with bitter hostility on the very boundaries of Massachusetts. And, as he surveys the political condition of this latter State, let him shrink back in horror and disgust at lending his hand to plunge the Old Dominion into that "lower deep" which now furnishes "room and verge enough" for every species of Massachusetts' fanaticism, and arrays her against the safety and prosperity of our Union.

It cannot be that Virginia and Massachusetts are destined to travel together the road of Know Nothingism. Here the way has been prepared. By slow and persistent labor the popular mind of Massachusetts has been cultivated for just the political paradox which now startles the prudent and patriotic portions of the community. In no State in the Union have there been such pertinacious resistance to the prevailing sentiment of the times—such determined devotion to selfish interests—such disregard of the rights and wants of other sections of the Union—such bigoted political faith, and such shortsighted political endeavor, as have marked the course of the dominant party here for years. Massachusetts federalism, however honorable it may have been in its origin, has at last brought forth that very fruit which its early rejection of the true intention of our government promised. Devoted in its youth to measures of such doubtful utility that the nation speedily repudiated them, it passed on into a manhood which has left not one brilliant republican act to adorn its history,—and it has now found its culmination in the monstrous political thoughts and deeds, which make Massachusetts' politics a reproach in the Union.—This is no fiction of the imagination. Her devotion to the "alien and sedition" laws of John Adams, her opposition to the large, pure, liberal democracy of Jefferson, her declaration in the Missouri debate in 1820, through her Senator, Mr. Otis, that the States were subservient to the Federal power, and that "if the Constitution is not strong enough to restrict slavery, we must make it so;" her determination to exhaust the rest of the Union for the benefit of her own manufactures by protective tariffs; her support of an inflated national currency; her bitter and unrelenting hostility to the compromises of 1850; her progress into the maddest abolitionism; her howl of phrensy when the principle of non-intervention and the sovereignty of the people was established by the territorial bill of Nebraska and Kansas; her present spirit of nullification, and of religious proscription, are facts known throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is these things which are now having their jubilee in Massachusetts. Is it not so? Does not the message of Gov. Gardner contain the whole dark list of dangerous political heresies which I have just enumerated? Massachusetts has indeed found the harvest for which its political field has been so long cultivated. The stiff and proscriptive Americanism of John Adams, the nullification of Gov. Strong, the Abolitionism of Otis, the protective doctrines of all her Whig statesmen, have culminated in the sophistries of Gov. Gardner's address, in the abolitionism, and proscription, and anti-Republicanism, which pervade it, and in the popular sentiment which sends Abolitionism to Congress, and cherishes Garrison and Phillips as household gods at home.

This is Massachusetts Know Nothingism. It is the adoption by the people, misdirected by old party leaders, of the theories of that party, and their expression, in the crude and fanatical manner which we now behold. Can you conceive of a more glorious opportunity for abolitionism? The popular mind, taunted by long previous teaching, and the popular feeling perverted during years of political heresy, have burst forth into a revolution, which fanaticism seizes upon with natural avidity. And a free and republican people, clamorous for Americanism, and red-mouthed in their denunciations of Jesuitism, bind themselves by party ties, which nothing but perjury can break, subject themselves to obligations upon which their very livelihood depend, and are willing to be confined within the limits of orders, whose lines are as fixed as the castes of the Hindoos. Is not this a political paradox indeed? Can a State be proud of the political history out of which such a monstrosity has grown? Is there any temptation in this, that Massachusetts should be followed by her sisters in the confederation? It is indeed "strange that such heresy should come from Massachusetts;" strange that with her intelligence and her interests, she should have pursued the path to such conclusions. But it would be passing strange if she met with a response from Virginia. I cannot conceive of that madness which would lead the people of Virginia at this hour to follow the "lead of Massachusetts"—that lead which dissevers the States, arrays sectional interests against each other, proscribes foreign industry, and destroys that religious freedom which forms a great element of the Constitution. Virginia would develop her resources. Can she, then, shut her doors against the entrance of adopted citizens, without whom even Massachusetts could not have attained to her wealth and prosperity? Virginia would maintain her doctrines of State-rights, which she has set forth in the great crisis which have heretofore threatened our national fabric. Will she then place her destinies in the hands of a party, whose whole vitality consists in the very hottest of abolition dictation? Virginia would enlarge her universities, and multiply her schools, and extend her churches. Can she do it by adopting a system of religious intolerance? Virginia would maintain a standard of honesty and freedom of political opinion among her citizens. Can she do it by reducing the standard of truth to the morals of a Know Nothing lodge, and by the voluntary submission of her citizens to the discipline of this proscriptive Order? Virginia, the "mother of States and Statesmen," would stretch forth her arms and embrace a confederation bound by mutual regard for the rights and privileges of each other. Can she do it if the doctrines of Know Nothingism prevail, and she finds a Gardner to rule her at home, and federal abolitionists to represent her in the national Councils?

It cannot be for a moment supposed that the principles which a majority of the people of Massachsetts have declared themselves in favor of, are consistent with the perpetuity of this Union, or are such as the leadings minds of the country, would attempt to advocate. And yet the overwhelming success of the Know-Nothings here, has already operated as a remarkable stimulus to this extraordinary party elsewhere. It is on this account that I would have the political peculiarities of Massachusetts fully understood by the people of other States. Here, more than any where else, have the Democracy struggled against tremendous odds. Their success has always been short-lived and doubtful. The part which has maintained its ground, fighting in a minority for those doctrines which have generally controlled the policy of the country, has been fearless in defence of that policy, and has met with corresponding opposition. This aspect of things has not changed. Those elements which have been divided in this State, merely by personal differences, have taken advantage of the protection of a secret conclave, to join in an united onslaught upon the Democracy. This is the legitimate business of Know-Nothingism. It is the weapon employed by the party out of power and their sympathising malcontents to overthrow the party holding power in the country. And to overthrow it for what? Solely because it is democratic; because it is that party which supported Jefferson and Jackson and has preserved untarnished the simplicity of our republican government; because it is that party which has endeavored to mete out "equal and exact justice to all men," and has maintained an enlightened regard for the welfare of every section of the Union; because it is that party which has not allowed itself to be led away by sectional issues, and has regarded the requirements and guaranties of the Constitution, as superior to temporising and short-sighted compromises. It is this party which Know-Nothingism is constituted to oppose. You will look in vain for a national Whig organization. That party which has been reduced from its former greatness to being a simple exponent of dissatisfaction, is now clothed in new armour, and combines the hetergeneous forces of abolitionists, malcontents, disunionists, into an unprincipled, and, as I believe, short-lived party organization. You can readily perceive why such an organization should have sprung up like a mushroom out of the ripening and putrifying mass of Massachusetts politics. But it should not flourish elsewhere. The very nature of this opposition should teach Virginia Democrats what a depth of disgrace their adversaries have reached. It should teach them that those adversaries have been obliged to resort to the charms of secret manœuvres, in order to give new strength to their decaying powers. It ought to confirm them in their faith in the truth of Democracy, when they look upon the disgraceful weapons which are brought to bear against them. If anythihg in this world should infuse new life into your party, it is the character, itself, of Know-Nothingism. And when you consider that the mass of people in Virginia have stood for years opposed to all the temptations of the enemy, it seems impossible that they should yie d to its last and most contemptible of all foes. The same causes which gave Know-Nothingism success in Massachusetts, ought to overwhelm it and route it beyond redemption in Virginia. Here it flourishes because the whole power and all the blandishments of the State have been exerted to their utmost to break down the Democracy. There it ought to wither, because it stands just where the enemies of the Democratic party have always stood, with all their weakness and fallacies. Here it should succeed, because federalism and abolitionism in some form have always held the power. There it should fail, because Virginia has always been true to the Democratic faith. Know-Nothingism is indigenous to the soil of Massachusetts; but, unless the people of Virginia are struck with judicial blindness, it can never take root among your valleys and mountains.

It is entirely unnecessary for me to occupy your time with a delineation of the practical working of Know-Nothingism here. You have learned its political designs already, and you can easily conceive of the political debauchery which goes with it. Questions which were formerly settled by free and open discussion, are now decided by the iron rule of council. Capacity and intelligence which, however much mistaken, once controlled the acts of the old Bay State, are now banished from an arena which is occupied by the fruits of secret intrigue. The path to preferment, which formely led over the summits of the everlasting hills of knowledge, now lie among the low and swampy abodes where nothing noble dwells. The mass of the people are excluded from all participation in those matters upon which depend their social and civil privileges. The voice of the people is dumb. The elect point out the way, and under threats of oppression, and proscription and persecution in every walk in life, men who call themselves American freemen, submit to the dictation of this last and most ingenious form of worse than fabled jesuitism. This is the operation, of the thing here. If Virginia hopes for honor and prosperity, she had better drive it from her borders with scorn and contempt.

When I remember that Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison have left the glory of their great names as a legacy to Virginia and remember too, that the party which now claims to be the American, would have proscribed these heroes, had they not submitted to the iron rule of this order, which every statesman must depise, I am astonished that it should have found for a moment, a foot-hold of power in our country, or even have threatened your State. As Virginians value the pride of their State, let them reject it. Let the Blue Ridge be the barrier beyond which no wave of this political mania can pass on. And let the present condition of Massachusetts prove as a warning to that State which was the first to consolidate the Union, and should be the last to strike a blow at its existencee.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. LORING.

HON HENARY A. WISE,
Near Onancock, Accomac Co., Va

MORE PROOF.—A friend sends us a copy of the Hartford Courant, the Whig organ of Connecticut. In that State, as in Virginia, the Whig leaders are in favor of a surrender of their organization, and a "fusion" with Know Nothingism. To show to Southern men the character of the contest in that State, and the bold and noble stand taken by the Connecticut Democracy, we subjoin a few extracts from the Hartford Courant:

The election is of importance as a vindication of the stand which Connecticut took, last spring, *on the Nebraska question*. If the State recedes from the bold and manly position it then took, it will be considered as a triumph by the pro-slavery party and will be heralded as such by every Administration press in the country. The same friends of freedom who rose in mass, last year, to express their abhorrence of the Nebraska outrage, and their determination to resist the extension of slavery, are needed this spring to preserve the position they then assumed. The *Democratic party have openly enlisted themselves on the side of slavery*. To support it in the territories is their object. To oppose its extension requires the same effort in 1855 that it did in 1854. Let no man, who values the progress of freedom in the land, vote for the party whose interests and inclinations are all on the side of the extension of the nation's curse.—The election, then, is of importance as a continued manifestation of the fixed opinions of Connecticut, on the universal reign of Freedom.

All the candidates for Congress, in this State, nominated by the Know Nothing party, *we know* are right upon the Nebraska iniquity, the non-extension of slavery, the repeal of the Fugitivy Slave Law, and the support of Temperance. All the candidates of the Democrats *are known* to be followers of the Administration and to favor its pro-slavery tendencies.—The Whig party, *by itself*, is in a minority. It seems to us the duty of the Whigs is plain. They obtain the *measures* for which they contend, though not the *men* they would have nominated, had there been no third party.

Let Virginia Know-Nothings mark what beautiful confederates they have in their Know Nothing brethren of Cnnecticut!

The Know Nothing league formed ostensibly for the defence of Protestantism against Catholicism and of the native against the adopted citizen is eminently insulting to those whom it pretends to defend. Is the Protestant faith so weak?—are its preachers such miserables guides—such feeble shepherds that they require for their support and the support of their churches the aid of midnight conclaves and political proscriptions? May not error be freely tolerated when truth is left equally free to combat it? Will Protestants rest under the imputation of being forced to resign the guardianship of their faith into the hands of prostituted politicians to be used as an office-seeking humbug? It cannot be.

And to suppose that the native citizen, with all the advantages of numbers, of wealth, of connections, of every outward circumstances upon which an advantage might be founded, should be forced to look for defence against the poor emigrant in the oath bound ranks of a secret order, is an insult to the intelligence and the open, manly spirit of every native North Carolinian. To read the Know Nothing papers one cannot but admire the chivalry displayed by them in North Carolina, where they charge most valorously against a class of voters who, if they were all got together, would not suffice for mile-posts along a road from the mountains to the seaboard.

The leaders of this thing are as well aware of these facts as we are. They must feel in their very bones that they are humbugs—that they are trying to obtain offices upon false pretenses—that they are in truth warring against Democratic ascendency, and nothing else—that all the noise they are making is simply in the way of "a good enough Morgan," which can do no good but may do much harm in the way of stirring up hatred malice and all uncharitableness. Is this the true spirit of Protestantism or of Americanism? *No!* *Wil. Journal.*

"Come out here, and I'll lick the whole of you," as the boy said when he saw a jar full of sugar sticks in the shop window.

RAILROAD MEETING IN LINCOLN!

LINCOLNTON, N. C., March 24, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been present at a very enthusiastic Railroad meeting, held in this place to-day, and believing that a notice of it will be interesting to many of your readers, I have taken the liberty to prepare for the "*Standard*" a short sketch of the proceedings.

At an early hour in the day, many of the substantial farmers of the county appeared in town, where they had the satisfaction to meet highly respectable delegations from Rutherford, Cleaveland, Gaston, Catawba, and Mecklenburg, all congratulating each other upon the very liberal charter granted by the late Legislature for the internal improvement of this highly favored section of the State.

The meeting having been temporarily organized, by calling John Coulter, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Maj. T. T. Slade and V. A. McBee, Esq., Secretaries, the following named gentlemen were, on motion, appointed a committee to nominate officers and prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

Committee—T. Lowe, Catawba; W. M. Shipp, Esq., Rutherford; Dr. McClean, Lincoln; J. H. Holland, Gaston; G Dickson, Cleaveland; R. P. Waring, Mecklenburg.

To afford the committee time to prepare a report, the meeting adjourned until one o'clock; at which time, the spacious Court House being crowded, the committee returned, and through their Chairman, Mr. Waring, offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Officers:

DR. W. J. T. MILLER, President.

RICHARD RANKIN, JOHN COULTER, J. M. SMITH, S. WILKINS, A. B. DAVIDSON, } Vice Presidents.

B. S. GUION, V. A. MCBEE, } Secretaries.

Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The last Legislature passed a bill chartering a Railroad to be constructed from some point on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to Rutherford; and whereas, it is necessary to raise by subscription $333,000, in order to secure said charter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the people of Rutherford, Cleaveland, Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg, being fully impressed with the importance of the enterprise, will use our best efforts to raise the subscription, believing that, if we fail to embrace the present opportunity, so generously offered by the State, it will be the last which we shall ever have to improve our condition and derive the benefits that will result to us from having an outlet to the markets of the world.

Resolved, That the Road can, will, and *shall* be built; and that we will not relax our exertions until the subscriptions be raised and the work completed.

Resolved, That we will act in a spirit of conciliation; that our only rivalry shall be as to who shall do the most towards the furtherance of this great State enterprise, which is not only to develop our resources, agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing, but will stop the tide of emigration, which is draining the State of her best and most enterprising population and will make this section the garden spot of the world.

Resolved, That if enterprise, energy, and liberality will build the Road it *shall* be built.

In introducing the resolutions Mr. Waring addressed the meeting in a highly appropriate manner, reasoning logically, and occasionally appealing in most eloquent language to the patriotic enterprise of all present. Having commended the resolutions and urged their adoption in brief but impressive terms, he took occasion to define his own position and that of the citizens of Charlotte, which had been, to some extent, misunderstood. He and the people of Charlotte, he said, had been charged with being partial to a particular route: but this he disavowed in the most emphatic manner. He represented his Charlotte friends, with whom he cordially co-operated, as being ardent advocates of the speedy construction of the Road west as well as east of Charlotte, without regard to any particular location or point, except those named in the charter, urging the immediate prosecution of the great enterprise by the most eligible and practicable route, which, in his opinion, could only be determined by an actual survey and the amount of stock taken along the respective lines. I do not pretend to quote the eloquent language of Mr. Waring; but merely to sketch the tenor of his remarks which gave much satisfaction; and I assure you, that whenever and wherever Mr. Waring is their advocate, the good people of Charlotte will be most ably and faithfully represented.

Any attempt to sketch the eloquent closing appeal of Mr. Waring would not do him full justice; and, therefore, I pass over his imaginary description of the iron-horse, to which he gave the coloring of reality, speeding from the mountains to the seaboard waking Old Rip from his slumber, with the shrill whistle of the engine, and pouring the rich treasures of the Catawba valley into the lap of Wilmington, to whose enterprise and liberality he paid a well deserved compliment.

Mr. Waring sat down amidst loud cheers and a newly awakened enthusiasm.

Capt. Hoke being then called made one of his ablest speeches, addressing himself chiefly to the farmers of the country, who listened to him with marked attention and increasing interest.

Capt. Hoke, by his irresistible facts and figures, and by a broad contrast which he drew between the South Carolina merchants and the enterprising public spirit, and well established liberality of the Wilmington people, shook up Old Rip till he was *wide awake* to the prospect now presented of becoming independent of South Carolina pretensions and exactions. On this occasion Capt. Hoke was more eloquent than usual; and his appeal to all to unite in a concentrated effort to accomplish this great work, was highly gratifying to the people of the several counties represented in the meeting. The Captain eulogized the Wilmington people in the most complimentary terms, and proved it to be the interest of this section to trade to that point; and, therefore, that it is all important that this Road be built at once.

Mr. Shipp, of Rutherford, was then called, and his speech, replete with sound reason, impressive eloquence, and persuasive power, had a most happy effect. He said that a determination was fixed in the minds of those he in part represented that the Road shall be built; and basing his argument upon this determination, his appeal to his native County to walk up and participate in the benefits, was most powerful.

Mr. Cansler, as a voucher for Lincoln, then took the floor and was greeted with deafening cheers. He said pleasantly in reply to Mr. Shipp, that "old Lincoln" would do her whole duty, and he thought a little more. As Mr. C. proceeded, vouching that when the proper time arrived, his Lincoln friends would show an ability and liberality worthy of their name, it was apparent that "old Lincoln" patriotism was fully waking up.

By the time Mr. Cansler concluded, having by his peculiar manner excited a degree of enthusiasm rarely witnessed on such occasions, the meeting was well prepared to hear Gen. John G. Bynum, who was loudly calledfor from all parts of the house, and who arose and delivered one of the most amusing, the most witty, the most eloquent, the most convincing Railroad speeches ever made in the State.

Such of your readers as have not had the pleasure to hear Gen. Bynum, can form no idea of his address from any thing I could say of it; but to those who have enjoyed that pleasure, I need only mention that the General was talking on a subject which evidently gave him pleasure and in the midst of an animated crowd of admirers, who could scarcely restrain themselves under the flashes of his wit and humor and the power of his eloquence.

Somebody had remarked, in the morning, that the Lincoln Railroad Convention promised to be "a cold camp-meeting;" but I assure you that, had a stranger entered at any time while Mr. Bynum was speaking, he would have imagined himself in the midst of something of a "revival."

Such, Messrs. Editors, was the Railroad excitement in Lincolnton, at the close of Mr. Bynum's speech, that I now have no doubt that the stock will all soon be taken; and that the construction of the work will commence at an early day.

After a vote of thanks to the officers, the meeting adjourned, all much gratified with the proceedings.

N.

Democratic meeting in Johnston.

At a Democratic meeting, held in the Court House in the town of Smithfield, the 27th March, 1855, to appoint delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

On motion of E. H. Woodard, B. H. Tomlinson, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Wyatt Earp, Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, who reported through their Chairman, Capt. H. B. Watson, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we fully concur with our political friends in other Counties of this District to hold a Convention to nominate a candidate to represent us in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we recommend Raleigh as the most convenient place, and Wednesday the 18th of April as the day for the assembling of the Convention.

Resolved, That a frequent recurrence to the basis of separation between the Democratic party and those who oppose its creed, is eminently essential to the preservation of those principles in their purity and their continued success.

Resolved, That in a free government the people have a right to know the principles of every candidate for their suffrages; and those who belong to secret oath-bound political societies, who deny their membership and withhold their principles from the public, are both morally and politically unworthy the confidence of an honest and free people.

Resolved, That we have full confidence and unwavering faith in the great Democratic party and the principles by which they have heretofore been governed, and that no candidate should be selected whose principles and policy do not strictly conform to that creed.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves as Democrats to support the nominee of the Convention, if such nominee comes up strictly to the requirements of these resolutions as understood by us.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint sixty delegates to represent this County in said District Convention.

Whereupon the following Delegates were appointed by the Chairman: Daniel Gardner, O. L. Dodd, L. C. Stallings, Joseph M. Smith, Wm. H. Tomlinson, Jas. H. Bryan, John W. Stuart, A. J. Leach, Amos Coats, Wm. H. Coats, E. Page, Abram Dixon, Benj. Godwin, Leander Whitley, J. D. T. Wellons, David Smith, Eli Olive, J. C. Hood, sr., Powell Blackman, Wm. Peacock, Elias S. Jones, John C. Hood, jr., Wm. S. Ballenger, R. D. Lunceford, Jas. A. Vinson, Sydney A. Smith, Wm. H. Cullom, John Smith, A. J. Heath, Capt. Henry B. Watson, Geo. W. Watson, A. Mitchener, H. H. Hobbs, Bryan Smith, T. W. Whitley, B. B. Alford, K. B. Whitley, Thomas Atkinson, Austin Hatcher, Thomas Brown, Mabry Brown, Wm. H. Joyner, Turner Joyner, Simon Aycock, Asa Barnes, Noel Barnes, Stanly Kirby, Wm. Hinnant, L. Richardson, A. W. Richardson, E. H. Woodard, Right Blow, B. C. Richardson, J. W. B. Watson, Berry Woodard, Josiah Whitley, Robt. N. Gully, John H. Daniel, George B. Ballenger, B. T. Barber.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of Delegates.

On motion the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be forwarded to the North Carolina Standard for publication.

And the meeting then adjourned.

B. H. TOMLINSON, *Chm'n.*
WYATT EARP, *Sec'y.*

Democratic Meeting in Franklin.

At a meeting of the Democrats in School District No. 3, Franklin County, N. C., held on the 21st day of March, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party has always been in the habit of hanging the principles by which they are governed upon the outside walls, trusting to the good sense of the people for the maintainance of the doctrines which characterize them, and are therefore willing to trust them with all; and whereas, it is both right and just by the spirit of our institutions, and also in accordance with Democratic usage to boldly and frankly declare their principles; therefore

Resolved, That the platform of our last State and National Convention is the one on which we stand, and that we recognize, in the resolutions then passed, the true principles of the Democratic party; nor will we acknowledge any one as a Democrat who fails to sustain them.

Resolved, That President Pierce has administered the government with ability and fidelity, and that the course pursued by him meets our hearty approval, and that we have the highest confidence in him and his distinguished Cabinet.

Resolved, That we approve of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and that we regard it as a measure, sanctioning the rights of a community to establish their own form of government, upon just and equal rights to all sections.

Resolved, That we are opposed to Know-Nothingism in every shape or form, that it has been known, and that we are opposed to Abolitionism and every other ism that is not in accordance with the Democratic principles; that we are opposed to all secret societies for political purposes, and that we trust that the Democrats will hold meetings in every School District throughout the State and enter into resolutions against Know-Nothingism, and all other secret societies for political purposes.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Editors of the Raleigh Standard with a request that the same be published therein.

JAS. D. PARDUE, *Chm'n.*
A. T. FULLER, *Sec'y.*

THE NEW POSTAGE. The following letter to the postmaster at New York by the First Assistant Postmaster General, in answer to inquiries as to the construction of the late postage law, will be found to contain information useful to all persons who have business with the post offices:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, March 22, 1855.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th instant is received. In answer, I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you—

1. the act of 3d March, 1855, making no provision for unpaid letters to any place within the United States, on the same or day following any such unpaid letter or letters being put into a post office, the postmaster thereof will post up conspicuously in his office a list of the same, stating that they are held for postage. If not attended to, such letters must be returned monthly to the dead-letter office.

2. Letters post-paid should be despatched, charged with the additional postage due at the prepaid rate, according to distance established by said act, except where the omission to pay the correct amount is known to have been intentional, when they should be treated the same as letters wholly unpaid.

3. It is proper to forward a letter, when requested in writing. When forwarded, no additional postage should be charged if the letter, contrary to its address, has been missent. If it has been sent according to its address, and then forwarded, it must be charged with additional postage at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by the act of March 3, 1855, aforesaid.

4. Ship letters, as they cannot be prepaid, and are not supposed to be embraced in the new act, will continue to be despatched agreeably to the provisions of the fifteenth section of the act of March 3, 1855.

I am, respectfully, your obedience servant.
HORATIO KING,
First Assistant Postmaster General.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, postmaster.

Thomas J. Michie, of Staunton, Va., one of the ablest lawyers in the State has publicly renounced his allegiance to the Whig party, (couldn't stand, its Know-Nnothing affiliations,) and declared his purpose to support the Democratic candidates. He has made an appointment to address the Democratic Association of Staunton at its next meeting in favor of Wise, McComas and Bocock.

HESTER SENTENCED.—We are informed that at Chatham Court last week, Judge Dick pronounced sentence upon Willis Hester, convicted at a previous term of negro stealing. The sentence was, that he should be hanged on Friday the fourth of May.

We also learned that some of the citizens of Chatham county are actively engaged in getting up a petition for Hester's reprieve. We have not heard upon what ground the pardon will be asked for; but we have no expectation that it will be granted. And in case it is not, the effect of a petition will only be to excite false hopes in the mind of the prisoner. *Hills. Recorder.*

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1855.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our General Traveling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by Gen. E. Lewis, James O. Lewis and Sam'l. D. Lewis.

Mr. C. W. Janes, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Collecting Agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. Thomas, C. W. Ramsay, William H. Thomas, Thomas M. James, C. H. Wiseman, A. L. Childs, and Dr. William Irwin. Receipts of either will be good.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, J. Hammitt, B. S. James, Thos. D. Nice, R. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, E. Mustin, Ben. F. Swain, T. Ashman, and P. Davis.

THE DOWNFALL.

The downfall of Know Nothingism in the South is apparent, and many an old party hack who fondly hoped to ride into office upon the current, is doomed to bitter disappointment. The order originated in the land of abolitionism, and by "fusion" of the thousand and one isms of fools and fanatics, it sprung at once into gigantic proportions. The air of mystery, too, which was cunningly thrown around it lured thousands into its fold, prompted by a culpable curiosity; and once in and bound by oaths, it was no easy matter to withdraw.

The Whig politicians of the South, conscious that their party was in the last stages of a decline, were ready for any novelty, for any movement that promised place and power, and they dropped at once the *name* of their old party and took the very appropriate one of the new. By a system of misrepresentation they exaggerated their numbers and have studiously labored to entrap the unwary and frighten the timid. By appealing to prejudices, and in various underhanded ways, they rallied many under their flag and seduced even some Democrats from their old and approved principles to go astray after this false light.

But the fruits of the order are now ripening and being made manifest, and what are they? *We defy any Southern Know Nothing to point to a single man of the order that has been elected in the free States who is not opposed to the Nebraska bill and in favor of repealing the fugitive slave law.* Is not this sufficient to arouse the South as one man in opposition to the dark order? And yet southern Whig politicians and presses are plighting their faith to it and *swearing* to support it! But its days are numbered, and they are "few and evil." It went up with a rush, but it has reached its culminating point and is now descending with increasing velocity. The beautiful covering of Americanism has been plucked from it, and lo! there lies the ghastly corse of Whiggery and the hideous form of abolitionism locked in loving embrace. The whited sepulchre has been opened, and rottenness and corruption have been revealed. The gauze of apparent patriotism has been drawn aside, and there lies the skeleton of Federalism, and there is stretched forth the bloody hand of persecution for religious opinion's sake.

This is the first of Northern isms that has ever obtained a foothold in the South, and we earnestly hope it will be the last. After a little "fitful fever" of life, let it sleep the sleep that knows no awakening, while round the bier gather, in mournful group, the grim spectres of persecution and intolerance and a host of disappointed office-seekers.

☞ We invite attention to the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in Johnston. The resolutions are sound, and breathe the true spirit of Democracy—that good old Democracy which, however it may have occasionally suffered for a time, has always rallied and come forth again with new vigor to save the country when in danger, and to promote its prosperity when at peace—that patriotic Democracy which has always triumphed in the end over Federalism, whether called by its proper name or by one of its many aliases, Whig, Native American, Order of the Star Spangled Banner, Know Nothing, &c., &c., &c., &c. The Johnston Democracy have again spoken as becomes them, and will complete in *work* what they have begun in *words*.

In all the Democratic meetings which have yet been held in this district, at which resolutions were passed, we have been struck with the pure and high-toned spirit they exhibit. With such a spirit among us unanimity will prevail, and with that success is certain. The new phaze in which our old enemies present themselves cannot deceive or mislead us. Though they come under another name, we know them, and their dark lanterns cannot befog us. We shall soon drive them to some other name under which to attempt their deceptions.

☞ If it will in any way relieve or lessen the spleen of the Star editor, the associate editor of the Standard would inform him that he wrote the "Soliloqny of the Town Clock," and that the would-be wit of the Star was all misdirected. The imitation of the Star is characteristic—a sure mark of a little mind Imitators always fall below the originals, and generally as in the case of the Star, so much so as to become simply ridiculous; though justice compels us to say tha the Star editor, by having a few ideas cut and dried to his hand, managed to get up about the best article he has ever "compiled" for his little reflector—a *dark* body of itself, and only shines as it reflects the brains of others than its editor.

The Goldsboro' Telegraph, heretofore a Whig paper, has abandoned politics and betaken itself to temperance. The editor says, and says truly, that the fight is now between Know-Nothingism and Democracy; and as he cannot side with either he will take no part in the contest. The Whig party being Know-Nothingized, he cannot follow it further, but quits politics as his party has quit him. This is, we believe, the only Whig paper in the State that has not followed its party in its recent mutation.

☞ Passing the Know Nothing meeting place a few nights ago with a friend he remarked that the Council was not in session. We enquired how he knew. "Because," said he, "there is a *light* in their room." Not so bad, that.

RAILROAD MEETINGS—THE WEST.

We publish in this paper an interesting account of a railroad meeting held in Lincolnton. We also see in the Salisbury papers the proceedings of a meeting held in Newton, at which a determination was evinced to prosecute with energy the construction of the road west from Salisbury. Success to them. Let a railroad penetrate the mountains of our own State and it will create a revolution there, making it not only the garden spot of the State, but of the Union.

One of the editors, at least, of this paper professes to know something of Western North Carolina, and of the wants and character of its people. Locked in their mountain fastnesses—shut out from the markets of the world—cut off from intercourse with the surrounding country, they have had no inducements to produce more than was sufficient for home consumption. The result has been that the rich valleys have either been badly cultivated or not cultivated at all. Open to them a market, give them an inducement to produce a surplus, and they will raise ten times the quantity of grain and vegetables that they now do.

Nor is this all. The water power of that region is sufficient to turn the machinery of the world; and with railroad facilities capital will be invited there, manufactories will spring up, the population will become more dense, labor will be diversified, and the valleys will teem with a bold, free and enlightened people. The mountain slopes will be covered with vineyards, and will rival "sunny France." Wool can also be produced in almost any quantity, and will soon become an important article of commerce there; while flocks and herds will cover "a thousand hills." The mineral resources, too, which we believe have, as yet, been merely touched, will then be developed.

Let none suppose that this picture is overwrought. No one acquainted with that region will think so. Those that are not, can scarcely appreciate it. Those who have never seen them can form but a faint idea of the sublimity of the scenery, the fertility of the valleys, and the ever changing but ever beautiful aspect of the country.

We trust that its people will come forward with a united front and a hearty will, and push on the road to completion. Patriotism and interest combine to prompt them to put forth their energies, and we believe they will do it. The State has at last evinced a disposition to do them justice in aiding them to overcome the barriers by which they are surrounded, and we doubt not they will avail themselves of the proffered assistance.

☞ We clip the following from the Wilmington Commercial:

"MR. MCGOWAN. The following appears in several papers, copied from the Norfolk *Beacon*. If it be true, the "Affray at Weldon" bears a very different aspect from what has been generally supposed The reader will observe that it inflicts one of the highest insults, on the part of McGOWAN.

We hope, for the sake of truth and the honor of human nature, the *Standard*, or some other Democratic paper, will obtain and publish the facts, independent of party considerations or party influence. If not, it should come from some other quarter. Let justice be done:

"McGowan, we are told, wrote a very insulting letter to Everett, in which he threatened to make the Postmaster General turn him from his office as Postmaster at Spring Hill, and put a man in office 'whose wife, like Cæsar's, was above suspicion.' This gives an entirely new aspect to the affray, and indicates that McGowan, although an Irishman, was not a martyr, as the Wise press would have us believe. It seems that the anti Know Nothing organs, in their desperation, will resort to any means to make party capital, even from an affray in which a husband and son resent an insult to a wife and mother."

We must say, however, from our knowledge of Mr. McGowan's character, we want proof that he intentionally perpetrated this great insult—and should not be surprised if he made a *bull* in the premises, and instead of saying, as he intended, "A Postmaster should be like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion," he blundered into the expression, "A Postmaster should *have* a wife, like Cæsar's, above suspicion."

Mr. McGowan has no copy of the letter he wrote to Mr. Everett. It was written in pencil marks, and probably hastily. But he assures us that the above is incorrect. He alluded to some reports in the neighborhood against Mr. Everett, and added that a public officer should be "like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion." He did not even know that Everett had a wife. He did threaten Mr. E. that he would try to have him turned out of his office as postmaster.

The following is Mr. Everett's letter to Mr. McGowan, to which Mr. McG. replied. After stating his account against Mr. McG. he says:

"Sir, you will here find a statement of your account with me, which must be settled up immediately, or I shall take steps to get it. It is not the amount I think so much of, but it is the disposition you have of trying to chouse me out of it."

At the bottom of this letter is the following by the magistrate who had Everett and his friends in custody at Weldon, after Mr. McG. had sworn the peace against them, and which induced him to come out of the car, when the attack was made upon him:

"The language is retracted at the bottom of this bill [referring we suppose to the above letter at the end of Everett's account—EDS.] upon condition that the whole of your note is retracted. This, I am authorized to say, on the part of Mr. Everett and his friends.

RICHD. B. PARKER."

March 5, 1855.

We may here state that we learn that Everett and his accomplices have been admitted to bail and are at large.

☞ It would seem that the Know Nothings even of the South are putting forth the cloven foot of abolitionism. The South side Democrat thus speaks of Mr. Beale, the K. N. candidate for the Lieutenant Governorship of Virginia:

J. M. H. BEALE.—The *Enquirer* of yesterday contained the statement that this candidate of the Know Nothings for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of Virginia, had voted for the *abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia*.

We could scarcely believe the fact, but on turning to the record of the House of Representatives we found it to be true!

Side by side with Horace Mann, Tom Corwin, and alone of all the Virginia delegation, James M. H. Beale, the aspirant for the Lieutenant Governorship of Virginia, voted for the suppression of the slave trade on our own borders. Every other Virginian present voted against it, and among them we find such names as Bayly and Seddon and McDowell and McMullen and Millson and Powell.

Is this the man to preside over the Senate of Virginia, and to be her Governor in event of the death or incapacity of that officer?

DEMOCRATIC KNOW-NOTHINGS.

A late number of the Richmond Enquirer contains some pointed and excellent remarks under the above head, which we publish below. These remarks will apply as well in North Carolina as in Virginia. The Enquirer has delineated admirably the character of the two classes of Democratic Know-Nothings. If there be any "venal wretches" among us, who have deliberately gone out of the Democratic ranks and united themselves with this new order of jesuits, with the view of making war upon their former party associates, and of obtaining office thereby, all we have to say is, that their desertion is no loss, but rather a gain; and that we neither expect nor desire them to return. But, to the deceived—to those who are not a deliberate and abandoned apostates—to such as joined with honest motives, and find themselves in a position which they regret, and from which they feel it their duty to retire—we say *come back*; your return will be greeted with pleasure, and the simple *mistake* you have made will not be remembered nor used to your prejudice. The Enquirer's article is as follows:

"The persons who have deserted the Democratic party and attached themselves to the Know Nothing Order, may be distinguished into two classes, as respects their motive and the degree of censure which their conduct deserves. It would be the grossest injustice to confound these classes, and to heap upon both the same measure of contempt and detestation.

In every party we find selfish and corrupt men, who care nothing for principle, who acknowledge no obligation of good faith and honor towards their political associates, and who are intent only on the aggrandizement of their personal fortunes. These venal wretches are amazingly zealous and steadfast in their attachment to party, so long as their individual interests consist with the general interests of the country. But when the party discovers their want of principle and their unfitness for any official trust—when their small capital of counterfeit character is exhausted and the odor of their corrupt motive begins to offend the sense of honorable men, they straightway betake themselves to some other political connection, just as a pick-pocket changes his locality to suit the necessities of his traffic and his personal security. No party can be long in power without attracting swarms of these greedy reptiles. Where the carcass is, there will the vultures flock. The long and apparently permanent ascendency of the Democratic party has drawn so many sordid politicians within its organization, that the purity of its principles and the strength of its system were in danger of corruption and decay. Happily at this juncture Know Nothingism offered a refuge to the selfish, the needy, and the venal of all parties. The men who were sour from a sense of baffled cupidity and disappointed ambition; the men who had traded away all their little stock of personal character; the men who had some imaginary wrong to redress, or some feeling of reveuge to gratify, hastened to this hospital of infirm politicians, this alms-house for destitute adventurers, this asylum of fugitive criminals. The convict and pauper population of the Democratic party, found a Botany Bay in Know Nothingism, where no sentiment of virtue can reproach them, and no weight of infamy prevent their promotion. The desertion of this sort of persons, is no loss, but rather an incalculable gain to the Democratic party. They are gone and can never return. The term of their transportation ends only with life.

There is another class of persons who have abandoned the Democratic party, and taken up with Know-Nothingism; but from a motive, and under circumstances which acquits them of any severer censure, than for an indiscreet credulity in accepting the pledges of Whig politicians.

It is not forgotten under what plausible pretences Know-Nothingism was introduced into this State. It disclaimed any desire for the spoils of power. It professed an impartial neutrality in respect of party, and promised to question no man for his political opinions. It hung out a fictitious platform of principles, in which good and evil were so artfully blended as to deceive unthinking persons. Attracted by the novelty and mystery of the thing, and persuaded that it was at least harmless, if not indeed a positively praiseworthy invention, not a few Democrats, chiefly young men, ventured to join the "Supreme Order of the Star Spangled Banner." They did so with no intention of committing themselves to a political organization antagonestic to the Democratic party. It was not their purpose to renounce their party allegiance, or to abjure a single prin iple of their political creed. They were Democrats by birth and education—Democrats in every conviction of the understanding and in every impulse of the heart; and they meant to continue Democrats even in a Know-Nothing Council. They were not long, however, in discovering that they were the victims of an infamous imposture. Instead of an unselfish combination of honest men for the purpose of effecting important reforms in the social co dition of the country, they found a conclave of discredited and repudiated politicians, eager for the spoils and intriguing for place. Instead of the political neutrality which they were promised, they soon discovered that Know Nothingism was but another name for Whiggery. They found themselves in intimate association with men whom they had been taught by their fathers to regard as the impersonation of political heresy. The offices of the Order, they saw, were distributed among the active and unscrupulous agents of the Whig party, and the whole power wielded and directed to overthrow the Democracy. Neither their political principles nor their personal feelings were respected; they found, in short, that they had been victimized by the old pimps of the Whig party who purvey for the Know Nothing bawdy house. What could they do but abandon the order in all possible haste, with many curses on the villiany of the men by who a they had been betrayed into the infamous association? But, here, they encountered an unexpected difficulty. Instead of the easy retreat from the Order, which they were promised, their secession was embarrassed by every sort of quibble and delay, and it was only after a long and severe struggle that they got the necessary certificate of honorable dismissal. In some instances they were defeated on mere technical objections, in others they have been driven from their purpose by threats of dismissal from employment and the like social penalties. But there is enough of courage and principle in these young men to impel them to grapple with the difficulty and despise the danger, and to resume their position in the Democratic party at whatever hazard of personal convenience. By the attempt to intimidate them, their withdrawal from the Order is made a matter of personal manhood as well as of duty. We assert, on authority which nobody can discredit, that at every meeting of the Know Nothing Lodges in this city, many Democratic members apply for dismissal. This is true of the whole State. Before the day of election, Whiggery will sit in solitary grandeur on the ruins of the Know Nothing Organization.

We need not say that the Democratic party is willing to accept the recantation of this class of persons. They are not deliberate and abandoned apostates, but men of honest motive and sound principle. They have been duped and deceived. They feel their humiliation and are anxious to restore themselves in the confidence of their party. It is true they have lingered for a time in the pestilent presence of Know Nothingism, but they are still without taint of corruption. A brief alienation has but strengthened their devotion to the principles of the Democratic party; their confidence in its purity and patriotism is confirmed by experience of the selfishness and profligacy of Know Nothingism. Their return to the party of their first affection will be greeted with every demonstration of sincere satisfaction, and the path of honor and preferment will be again opened before them."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.—The Democrats of this County held a meeting here last Monday, the proceedings and resolutions of which will be published in our next. Harmony prevailed in the meeting, notwithstanding an insidious Know Nothing attempt to throw a fire brand into the assembly towards the close of the meeting. All about it in our next.

FROM HAVANA.

We find in the N. Y. Express, a letter from Havana, dated March 22d, 1855, from which we take the following extracts:

"*This morning at 7 o'clock, Pinto was garroted.*—Is there not enough of horror and misery in this fact alone, to make one's very soul turn faint? I feel so worn by contending feelings of pity, sympathy, disgust and downright dread, that I shrink from a description of the sickening tragedy which this morning's sun has looked upon.

Until yesterday morning no certain knowledge had been received as to the sentence of this man who has so long been the centre of public interest—in fact, until an early hour, Pinto himself was not certain as to his fate. He listened with perfect equanimity to the reading of the fatal paper which bade him prepare ere twenty-four hours had passed, for that dread change from Life to Death, from Time to Eternity. Calmly he followed his guard to the chapel in the "Real presidio," and there he passed many hours in prayer and confession. Let us hope that those prayers were not unaswered by the Ruler of All Things.

I am no lover of the horrid narratives which are so often offered to the public, of the last hours of a criminal. Let us then drop a veil over these last sacred hours, and let us leave the prisoner until we shall meet him on his last walk—to the scaffold.

It is a beautiful morning, and the bright sun looks down upon a dense crowd of 15,000 people, assembled in one compact mass in the large area around the "Punta." The crowd is very silent—very composed. In the midst of this mass of human beings is a large open space surrounding the scaffold, guarded by a large body of soldiers. There is a sudden nervous movement in that human mass. What is the cause? The cathedral bell is striking *seven o'clock*. At the first stroke the procession of death moves from the Punta towards the garote. How solemn! The criminal is an old man; he is dressed in flowing robes of white—his priests are by his side, and whisper words of consolation in his ear, pointing to that Future now so near, where alone there is to be found mercy for him. His step is slow but firm, and a sad smile is on his face as his eye for a moment rests on that mighty crowd He reaches the scaffold—he mounts—each step brings him nearer to his God! He calmly seats himself in that chair of death, the fatal collar is placed around his neck—he leans forward one moment, 'tis for one word more to his confessor—perhaps a last "adios" to those dear ones he is to see no more—he leans back, and * * Pinto is no more. May Heaven have mercy upon him.

"*De mortuis nihil nisi bonum*," so let us pass over in silence the charges against this man. The laws of his country have condemned him, and he has expiated his crimes by his death.

Concha had the casting vote, he held the power of life and death. The "Junta," consisting of four members, was equally divided, Concha's vote was called for, he decided the great question. What an awful responsibility!

I need not say that this is the only subject discussed here; it is the last act of a great tragedy, which has for weeks excited that great audience—the people. All now is over, and once more Havana will sink into her wonted quiet—after this hurricane of feeling, how great will be the calm."

The writer says it is rumored that Concha has resigned, and will be succeeded by a Gen. Campbell. He then gives an account of an interview with Felix and Estampes, two prisoners who have been confined for six months. These men are natives of Cuba, but adopted citizens of the United States. We make the following extract:

"A warm welcome was extended me by the prisoners, to one of whom I was not a perfect stranger, and in a few moments we were chatting as socially and coolly upon the possibility and probability of the *garrote* for one or both of them, as we would have discussed the merits of a new *prima donna*.

For Felix, I presume, there is little or no danger, his sentence will be transportation, and an ultimate pardon. For Estampes the chance is not so good, though it is not supposed that Spain would *dare* to order his death; however, there is a chance, and this is perfectly understood by the prisoner. He is very cheerful, very gay, looking with a calm eye on his present and future, and apparently with but one sorrow, one regret, and that for his country—his beautiful island. He speaks of this Cuba as a parent of a child, and when his thoughts are upon her, his voice falters with an inexpressible expression of grief, and words fall from his lips so fraught with enthusiasm, so stirring in their eloquence, that he who listens must be icy cold not to be warmed into a sympathy for his cause—an interest in his hopes.

He has so long and so often looked Death in the face, that he seems to have lost all fear of this fell destroyer. To die, and purchase naught for his country thereby, is his only fear.

I am confident, could he know that his death could be of any service to his cause, even after the lapse of years, that he would die to-day with a cheerfulness and real happiness which he is far from feeling now. Poor fellow! his dreams are so bright—bright and warm as the sun of his dear island, and alas! as dangerous and death-fraught as the rays of that sun at noon-day.

My interest in Estampes has been always great, from a sympathy with his misfortunes; but since my long interview with him—since I have had a glimpse of his mind, of his energies, and of his soul—since I have listened to his stirring eloquence, and witnessed his patience and cheerfulness under misfortune, I feel as if I longed for his eloquence and for his energy, that I might urge our government to a greater interest for him, and to more decided measures for his safety. No wonder that Spain wishes to keep such a man under lock and key. Could Cuba boast of a half a dozen such men; or, even could this *one* be free to speak and act, would not Cuba soon shake off her chains?

I am no fillibustero—I have had no sympathies with that cause, but if I were often to see this man, I fear I might become one."

The writer next proceeds to give an account of the case of Mr. J. P. C. Thompson, our consular agent at Sagua, who was waited upon at his office by one of the city guards and *ordered to take down the American arms*, which hung upon the wall above him. He refused, and was marched off to Havana, *a prisoner*, where, in the course of a day or two, he was set free by the Captain-General. The letter concludes with the following paragraph:

"Thus Mr. Thompson personally is free from further arrogance, but our officials or our citizens must not be exposed to such sudden and undesired removals from homes and business, and it is upon this question of greater respect to our countrymen that the attention of our government must be directed."

STILL LATER.

The steamer Isabel, from Havana, arrived at Charleston on Wednesday last, with news to the 25th March. Much excitement prevailed, and so great was the indignation of the populace at the death of Pinto that the Captain-General had not appeared in public since that event. Our Consul protested against Felix and Estrampes being brought to trial, and insisted upon their liberation. The following from the Charleston Courier will show with what result:

HAVANA, March 25.—Felix, Estrampes, and Capt. McCulloch, had yesterday, what the Spaniards call a fair public trial before the Permanent Military Commission, but which most assuredly is not in accordance with the treaty between Spain and the United States, insomuch as they had not any legal assistance, nor in fact were any of the stipulations of the treaty observed. Felix and Estrampes were both found guilty; the former was sentenced to ten years in chains, and the latter to death by the garotte, whilst Captain McCulloch, it is understood, will be discharged.

As the steamer's mails close at 8 A. M., this morning, I have not time to offer any observations on this distressing event. I cannot, however, close this brief letter without reminding you that both Estrampes and Felix are citizens of the United States, and that there may possibly be sufficient time for the U. S. Government to make such a demonstration as shall prevent the sentence upon Felix from being carried into effect.

I have not time to add another syllable.

BLUE."

"There are piping times not far in the future, for we have confidence in the Inaugural of President Pierce.

MR. DOUGLAS IN RICHMOND.

Senator Douglas spoke in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday night of last week. We copy the following from the Enquirer:

"SENATOR DOUGLAS' SPEECH: We wish that every Virginian could have heard the powerful speech of Stephen A. Douglas, the able Senator from Illinois, delivered before an immense crowd in the African on Tuesday night. His argument was massive, and of granite-like solidity. It appealed to the patriotism, common-sense and honesty of every son of Virginia. It showed up Know-Nothingism at the North and West, in its real hideous colors. The testimony of Senator Douglas cannot be impugned by the Whigs and Know-Nothings—for their presses have fully endorsed his gallantry and noble devotion to the constitutional rights of the South. And what was the testimony? It was delivered in clear and simple and manly language—and it was, that in the North and West, the National Democracy, fighting for the execution of the Fugitive slave law under the express requisitions of the Constitution, and for the principles of the Nebraska bill, had been overwhelmed by the "fusion" party, made up of Know-Nothings, Abolitionists, and other advocates of the monstrous isms of the day. Senator Douglas showed conclusively that the Know-Nothings of the North and West were under the control of the Abolitionists, and his startling facts, and conclusive arguments must sink deep into the hearts of every patriot who listened to him.

Senator Douglas was peculiarly eloquent when, in ridiculing the "dangers of foreign influence," he referred to two examples in his own State. The first was General Shields, who had spilled such a stream of blood, *nearest his heart*, in defence of the honor of the country—and yet was shamelessly ostracised by the Know-Nothings! The second instance was that of old John Moore, who was English born, but had lived fifty years in this country—who had been elected State Treasurer of Illinois, and who, in his official capacity, had refused to allow the State Capitol to be defiled by the speeches of Abolition disunionists, as Giddings, and Cassius M. Clay, but would always throw open the doors to national Whigs and Democrats, who spoke and acted for the maintenance of the sacred guaranties of the Constitution. Senator Douglas' beautiful and truly eloquent pictures of these two noble men, drew down thunders of applause.

But we will not do injustice to Senator Douglas' masterly speech, by an attempt to give the merest skeleton outline of its powerful appeals to the good sense, patriotism, and consistent devotion to principles, of the people of Virginia. The large crowd were delighted—and this speech of Senator Douglas will prove one of the green spots in the memory of his auditors.

At the close of the speech, John S. Caskie and Chastain White, Esq., were called out—but declined speaking. They both rendered a warm tribute to the manly and powerful speech of the Senator from Illinois."

CUBA.

Spanish insolence and tyranny is fast hastening the end of Spanish rule in Cuba. Recent occurrences plainly indicate that a rupture between our government and Spain is imminent, if not inevitable. We shall publish in our next the resolutions of a meeting recently held at Tammany Hall, in relation to Spanish outrages. Those resolutions speak out in a high and manly tone, and will find an echo in the national heart. We have submitted to enough—to more than we could honorably have done from any but a nation so weak as that of Spain. *We are for Cuba*, for her people, and against her tyrants. We are for vindicating our national honor, regardless of what France and England may think, say or do.

HENRY A. WISE.

We consider the election of this gentleman as Governor of Virginia placed beyond a reasonable doubt. The nomination of Flournoy, a consistent and bitter Whig, as the candidate of the Know Nothings, has opened the eyes of honest Democrats who have been seduced into the dark lantern order, and they are leaving it in droves, exposing its iniquities and rallying with redoubled zeal to the support of Henry A. Wise. Our Virginia exchanges teem with proceedings of Democratic meetings, in which Know Nothingism is denounced and resolutions adopted to organize and put forth their whole strength for the Democratic cause. The Old Dominion is fully aroused, and when this is the case her Democracy are invincible.

☞ Whatever may be the imperfections of Mr. Flournoy, the K. N. Whig candidate for Governor in Virginia, all parties must concede him a certain quantity of that "better part of valor," discretion, in refusing to meet Mr. Wise upon the stump. The terrors of being skinned alive would beget about this much discretion in any one, and Mr. Flournoy's prudence on this occasion may very properly be termed a "rascally virtue." Even the dark lantern seeks double obscurity when the name of Wise is pronounced.

☞ There are said to be eight Councils of Know Nothings in New York composed wholly of negroes. That is what we would call a "Sambo" party, and its members are no doubt acting in concert with their white brethren of the "Sam" party. We congratulate Southern K. N's on their "allies." The purposes of this "black legion" are to steal slaves, raise mobs and rescue those arrested under the fugitive slave law, &c. O, but they are "spurious" members!

Some of the Know Nothing papers say it is very foolish for the uninitiated to speak against their dark order, as they cannot know anything about it. "By their fruits ye shall know them," and when we see such fruit as Wilson, of Massachusetts, Seward, &c., we think we have a right to denounce the iniquity of the producers of such fruit. These are the "first fruits" of the dark brotherhood.

☞ Ex-Senators, Archer of Virginia, Phelps of Vermont, and Fitzgerald of Michigan, have all died within the last few days.

☞ Remember that from this time forth (we hope forever,) the postage on all letters must be prepaid, or they will not be sent.

MORE EFFORTS OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM. The Pittsburg Gazette states that there is a regularly organized association of blacks in that city, bound together by the most solemn oaths, and meeting in secret, whose object is the abduction of colored servants, traveling with their masters, who are suspected to be slaves.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

The following letter from the Attorney General of the State to the Treasurer, in regard to the late Revenue act, will be found interesting:

RALEIGH, *March* 30, 1855.

To D. W. COURTS, *Public Treasurer*: SIR: I have the honor, in reply to your note on the subject of the Revenue Law, to submit the following opinion:

The tax of five per cent. to be levied on capital employed by persons selling Liquors, Wines or Cordials, is demandable by the Sheriff in the same manner as the tax on Merchants—is to be estimated from 19th March, 1855, and is the only tax imposed on such capital, except that for license to retail: And so with regard to the tax of twenty-five per cent. to be paid on the vaule of certain Drugs and Medicines.

The tax of five hundred dollars on all agencies of Banks, having a corporate existence out of the State, is not affected by a subsequent provision in the same section, declaring that if "the tax is not paid in advance, the same shall be two hundred dollars." That provision applies to Insurance Companies and their agencies.

The 22d section of the act imposes a tax of ten cents on every hundred dollars employed in any species of trade not specially taxed, and applies, without distinction, to all capital employed in trade, whether the same be in articles of the growth or manufacture of the State or otherwise: and was intended as a tax on all capital that had escaped the notice of the act.

The wood-work of vehicles must be entirely manufactured in this State, to entitle the persons dealing in them to the discrimination in favor of State manufactures.

Permit me, in conclusion, to say, that the circular you issued was very necessary, to secure an uniform administration of the law; and it gives me pleasure to express my concurrence in the general directions which it contains. Of course no general rule could be expected to apply to the various details of the act, without some modification. I trust that the suggestions which I have made will tend to anticipate some of those difficulties. I have not been without great doubt, in construing the questions submitted for my consideration; for the law, in many points, is confused; and I have thought it right to adopt a rule liberal towards the citizen.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. W. RANSOM,
Attorney General of N. C.

☞ A letter in the N. Y. Herald, dated Washington, March 28, 1855, says several Cabinet meetings have taken place at which the call of an extra session of Congress was discussed, with a view to taking some steps towards Spain. The writer says the President is in possession of facts that, when made public, will create a great sensation. After enumerating many of the outrages of Spain upon our flag and our citizens, he adds:

It is thus that Spanish tyranny trifles with the rights and privileges of the American citizens and representatives; and our redress for these abuses has hitherto been a promise to examine into the subject, and report the result to our government when arrived at. But I have the gratification to inform you that Spain will no longer find a repetition of this leniency on the part of the United States. The El Dorado demand for redress is on its way to the commanders of our South American squadron, which, together with the late assault upon our representative at La Grange, and the thousand other wrongs so long complained of by the American government, in all probability will shortly determine the President of the United States to call the representatives of the people together, and to place before them for their decision, the important question of war or immediate restitution. The evidences around me distinctly point to the call of an extra session of Congress.

STILL ANOTHER WITHDRAWAL. We cut the subjoined card from the Abingdon Democrat. It relates simply the truthful experience of every Democrat who has joined the secret order of Know Nothings. Entrapped into the organization unwarily and under false pretences, Democrats so soon as they enter it, find themselves among a set of spavined, broken down politicians, against whom they have been fighting all their lives. They find that their plausible doctrines when sifted—when narrowed down to cases demanding practical application, amounts to nothing more or less than old blue light federalism, against every phase of which they have imbibed prejudices with their mothers' milk. Read the card; it reveals a home truth to every honest Democrat who has been seduced into the organization:

TO THE PUBLIC.—For the information of the public, and the duty I owe to myself and the Democratic party, I have taken this medium to make known my position in regard to the new fangled concern called Know Nothings

From statements made to me by a member of the order, I joined. I afterwards requested my name to be withdrawn. Whether it was granted or not I have no information, and care very little. I have no affinity with such proceedings, and therefore am glad to get out any way—feeling confident that to be denounced by such an organization is infinitely preferable to being connected with it. They have expelled me—so the Know Nothings say. I suppose they have, but as the violation of a contract by one party releases the other, I shall not be very particular in regard to the so-called secrets.

I will state how I became connected with the order: Some time in July or August last, five or six persons were conversing on various subjects, when one of the party referred to the subject of Know-Nothingism. I spoke of the order as the old John Adams Alien and Sedition Law party revived, and to prove my position, I drew from my pocket a copy of *Ned Buntline's own*—a newspaper acknowledged to be the exponent of the principles of the Know Nothings—and read the Articles of Faith for the edification of those present. One of the crowd—a Know Nothing as the sequel will prove, although he denied being a member—contended that what I had read was not the creed of the order, and made the following statement: "The Know Nothings do not advocate doctrines laid down in that paper; neither do they wish to destroy the old parties, for there are as many of one party in the order as of the other. It is not their object to destroy the old parties, but simply to instil into the minds of the youth of our land the importance of preserving American doctrines pure and uncontaminated from foreign influence." I immediately remarked that if this was their object I should not condemn them.

About a week afterwards I joined the order. I was disappointed, and ascertained that the representatives of its American and National principles was a deception. My original views were confirmed; it was the old John Adams Federal party re-established, and bound together by awful oaths. I was mortified, disgusted. Instead of finding Whigs and Democrats mingled together, when I looked round the room out of a crowd of sixty-five or seventy persons, *not one* Democrat did I recognize, but on the contrary the entire party was composed of the hottest, bitterest, and most violent old "blue light" Whigs I ever knew. I could see a chuckle on their countenances at "the fellow they had caught" Another point I will mention. The Grand Mogul, I suppose—for I never learned the title of that august personage—made a speech afterwards which tended still more to confirm my original impressions of the secret organization.

I was satisfied, and never went more. I had been regularly taken in—abominably cheated—and so expressed myself that night to a member, and requested him to withdraw my name, which *he promised to do.*

I have got through with my statement. There are some gentlemen connected with the Know Nothing order whom I esteem as friends. Some have threatened to proscribe me. I am not alarmed. If it is attempted to impose upon me, I know what to do. I shall speak whenever I think proper and say what I please, regardless of the Know Nothings, or anybody else.

WM. R. JOHNSON.

ABINGDON, March 22, 1855.

C. Edwards Lester is said to be the Helen Dhu who wrote "Stanhope Burleigh," the Know Nothing novel. He is getting up the new life of Sam Houston.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Breadstuffs still advanced—Manifesto of the New Emperor!

HALIFAX, March 30th.—The Asia arrived here last night, with Liverpool dates to the 17th instant.

No events of striking importance have occurred since the last steamer's news. Public attention was centered on the Vienna conference, which had been formally inaugurated. Hopes and fears were about equally balanced as to the probability of peace resulting therefrom.

From the seat of war, the most important statement is, that the Allies had re-opened their fire upon Sebastopol with good effect.

The Roebuck Committee were still prosecuting their inquires into the conduct of the war.

The manifesto from the new Emperor to the Russian army, was interpreted as a warlike demonstration.

THE MARKETS.—Cotton—There was considerable animation at a decline from previous quotations, reaching in some cases one-eighth of a penny. The sales of the week were 67,000 bales. Spinners were supplying themselves liberally.

Breadstuffs were firm and prices had slightly advanced.

Corn was quiet at about previous rates. Milligan quotes Western canal 43s.

Provisions generally no change; Lard was very depressed at much lower figures.

The London money market was easier; consols steady at 93¾.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Asia left Liverpool on the morning of the 17th, and arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock Thursday night.

The Union sailed from Southampton on the 17th with fifty passengers.

The following manifesto was issued to the army by the Emperor Alexander, dated St. Petersburg, March 3d:

Valient warriors and faithful defenders of the church and throne of your country: It has pleased Almighty God to visit us with a most painful and grievous loss. We have all lost a common father and benefactor, whose unwearied care was Russia's prosperity and glory.

Russian Arms, the Emperor Nicholas Paslovitch, my most blessed Father, has departed to eternal life: his last words were, "I thank the Loyal Guard of Russia, and also thank the brave army and fleet, and pray God to maintain the courage and spirits by which they have died and distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains upheld, Russia's tranquility is secured both within and without, and woe to her enemies. I loved my troops as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition, and though not entirely successful in that respect, it was for no want of will, but because I was unable to devise any thing better or do more."

May these ever memorable words remain preserved in your hearts as proofs of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent, and let them be pledged in your devotion for me and for Russia.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER.

ANOTHER KNOW NOTHING ORGAN DEAD.—The *American Times*, a Know Nothing daily paper published in New York, after a "fitful fever" of about a month's existence, finally gave up the ghost last week with a faint spasmodic struggle. The "introductory" of this defunct "organ" gave the public to understand that the conducters were backed by the round sum of $100,000, and that "the order" had been pledged to sustain it through weal or through woe. But, as Hamlet says, "one little month—only a month," and all these bright premises have faded away. The anti-constitution doctrines don't seem to go down with the honest and intelligent mass of the people, and to hear of downfall of Know Nothing papers, all over the Union, in rapid succession, will be no more a source of suprise than of regret.

Baltimore Argus.

STILL ANOTHER SPANISH OUTRAGE.—We copy the following from the New York Tribune of the 27th ult:

"The schooner Magyear, of Belfast, Maine, Capt. Littlefield, sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 4th instant, and arrived here yesterday. Capt. L. reports that on the night on the 11th instant, while near Cape St. Antonio, he was fired into by a Spanish steamer. While heaving-to the steamer fired two more shots, then piped all hands, and after hailing the schooner steamed away."

HAVANA, *March* 16. The military commission, with the prisoners Pinto, Cadalzo, and Pinelo, seem to have exceeded their powers under the laws of the land in view of the polluted source of the testimony upon which they acted. The Auditor of War refused his approval of the proceedings and the sentence. The consequence followed in the construction of a board for revision of the sentences passed, which resulted in the condemnation of Ramon Pinto to fourteen years' "*presidio*" servitude, Juan Cadalzo to eight years, and Nicolas Pinelo to six year's banishment from Cuba to reside in Spain.

Cor. of the Nat. Intel.

THE REVENUE LAW.—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and others interested in the provisions of the New Revenue Law was held at Commissioners' Hall yesterday afternoon. A general feeling of opposition to the Law was manifessed, and by some it was denounced as not only arbitrary and oppressive, but even as unconstitutional. It was resolved to take legal advice upon the matter. A report is to be made to a subsequent meeting. The law bears heavily upon the mercantile community. *Wil. Journal.*

ACCIDENT TO HON. B. CRAIGE.—The friends of Mr. Craige were startled, yesterday evening, on learning that he had been thrown from his buggy and seriously injured. He was returning from Davie Court, and had reached within a few yards of his gate, when his horse took fright and dashed off with great violence. Mr. C. was thrown out, and received a severe injury on the back part of the head, and it was feared, at one time, his life was in danger. We are rejoiced to state, however, that he is much better this morning, and that there is no apprehension of serious consequences. *Salisbury Watchman.*

A slave case—Important Decision.

CINCINATI, March 19.—A colored girl by the name of Rosetta, some time since was brought to this State from Kentucky, by an agent of her master, and was declared free by a State Court at Columbus, and a guardian appointed for her. The girl has since been arrested under the fugitive slave law, and to-day she was brought before Judge Parker, of this city, who decided that whenever a slave by the consent of the owner sets foot on Ohio soil, he or she became in all respects free. He therefore declared the girl free. An attempt was afterwards made by the U. S. Marshal to arrest her, which caused a great deal of excitement, and a riot was apprehended, but finally she was quietly conveyed to the Woodruff House where she now remains.

Destruction of the Penitentiary at Nashville—Death of one of the Convicts—Loss $100,000.

LOUISVILLE, March 29.—The State Penitentiary at Nashville, Tennessee, is in ruins. The fire broke out at three o'clock, this morning, in the Cabinet Department of the Penitentiary, the flames spreading with great rapidity. In a short time, the entire portion of the building set aside for the different branches of trade became a burning mass. The east wing of the main building then caught fire, and it is so much damaged as to render it useless. The cells were all thrown open, and the prisoners conveyed to an enclosure inside the walls. One convict named Conner was smothered to death by the smoke. Not a single prisoner made an escape from the prison. All the tools in the different shops were destroyed, as well as all the work being manufactured. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

MARRIED,

By Dr. John H. Drake, Jr., on the 28th ult., E. D. Smith, Esq., to Miss Sarah J. E., daughter of L. Bryan, Esq.

☞ City papers please copy.

DIED,

In this county, on the 6th ultimo, Mrs. Rebecca Rogers, relict of George Rogers, deceased, aged 76 years.

At his father's residence, near Rosenburg, Wake county, N. C., on the 23d ult., Wm. J. Baker, son of Blake Baker, in the 22d year of his age. He was an affectionate son, a kind brother, and an honest young man, and beloved by all who knew him.

In the vicinity of Morganton, on Wednesday, the 28th of March, of Scarlet Fever, Ann Hall, aged 3 years, daughter of Sylvester A. Bettis, Esq.

The following lines are from the pen of a mere youth, and are very creditable to him. [Eds.

For the Standard.

THE SILENT RIVER.

Oh! I know a silent river,
A river deep and wide,
And it hath been flowing ever,
With dark and noiseless tide.

Upon its banks no flowers,
Have e'er been seen to bloom,
But through the silent hours,
It flows in solemn gloom.

No tempests ever lower
O'er its bosom dark and drear,
Beside it blooms no bower,
Dwelleth ever nameless fear.

Into that silent river,
Drop buds and flowrets fair,
And by it are borne ever,
Back to their native air.

Thus with its dark, calm current,
It flows to reach the sea,
Till it pours its noiseless torrent
Into Eternity.

Yet one bright beam is shining,
Through that river's solemn gloom,
Like star through the storm-clouds breaking,
Illumining the tomb.

Dost thou know that darksome river,
That river deep and wide,
That still is flowing ever
With its solemn, noiseless tide?

H. G.

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)
IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

Superior French Cassimere Pants!

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION to our style of Summer Pants. They are "just the thing." One hundred pair just received. March 30th, '55, at E. L. HARDING'S.

Superior French Cloth Frocks!

50 JUST RECEIVED.

VERY TASTEFULLY GOTTEN UP AND UNIVERsally admired. E. L. HARDING.

March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jaconets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EXTRA FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

☞ **CHANGE OF TIME!** ☜

WITH VERY BRIEF REMARKS WE TAKE THE liberty to come before the public in order to declare our intentions—how we shall conduct business the present season.

"BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will make business prosper even in the hardest times;" for which motto we have made the fullest preparations.

Having cast a glance at our Spring Stock, we find it a little too heavy, and are fully determined to

Sell below New York Prices,

and to prevent the public from doubting our intentions, we only say: Come one, come all, and see if

SCHLOSS & BROTHER

don't sell goods almost *too low.* We are compelled to do it, and we defy any of our competitors to say to the contrary!

Our Stock of

Clothing and Gents. Furnishing Goods

is beautifully selected, and made at our own manufactory. They are well got up, and will show for themselves.

We have made suitable additions to our

Ladies' Dry Goods Stock,

Also have a large stock of HATS and BONNETS.

Remember we sell Herman's best sewed Boots, warranted French Calfskin, for $6 a pair. We also have Mr. Shultz's sewed BOOTS and GAITERS constantly on hand.

☞ *Call and see before buying elsewhere.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1855 39—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—PITT COUNTY. STANLY KITTRELL vs. CHARLES BREWER, and others.—*Petition to sell Land.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Charles Brewer, Frederick Lovin and Jesse B. Atkinson are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, in Greenville, the 1st Monday in March, 1855.

GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

Issued March 28, 1855. [Pr. Adv. $5,82½.] 106—

WILLIAM LEA,

Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.

April 2, 1854. 39—

L. J. PERRY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

References:

To the Faculty of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Rev. Dr. Smedes, Raleigh,	Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, Raleigh,
Rev. Dr. Lacy, "	Prof. Owen, W. F. College,
Rev. Mr. McDowell, "	Prof. Wingate, "
Dr. Chas. E. Johnston, "	Prof. Wheat, Chapel Hill,
Dr. Fab. J. Haywood, "	Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald Jackson.

April 4, 1855. 39—2m.

BANK STOCK.—BOOKS FOR SUBSC

NEW SPRING GOODS.

M'GEE & WILLIAMS,

At their New Store, No. 10, Fayetteville St., Raleigh,

WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY ASK AN EXAMination of their

Rich and Elegant Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS,

which having been bought for cash, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will make it greatly to their advantage to call and look before purchasing elsewhere.

Our Stock is entirely new and selected from the latest importations,

CONSISTING IN PART OF—

VERY RICH PLAID, STRIPED AND SOLID DRESS SILKS,
Heavy Black Gro De Rhine and Fig'd Silks,
Plaid Foulark and India Silks,
Striped Pecals, Plaid Hernanis,
Solid and Plaid Berages,
Moire, Antique and Plain Challies,
Printed Linen Cambrics,
Grenadines and French Organdies,
Berage, Volante and Jackonet Robes,
Brilliantes, Lawns, Ginghams,
Prints, Challie Delaines, Alpacas,
Crape de Paris and Bombazines,
French and Scotch Embroiderics
Heniton, Maltese & English Thread Edging,
Bonnet, Taffeta and Trimming Ribbons,
Jaconet and Swiss Muslin Bands,
Cambric Flouncings,
White Dotted and Fig'd Swiss Muslins,

A large assortment of HOSIERY and GLOVES, of the most approved make; together with a large stock of Staple American and British Goods. All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

Raleigh, March 24. 34—

NEW MANTILLAS—McGHEE & WILLIAMS Invite the Ladies to inspect their novelties in Spring and Summer Wrappings, a large and beautiful assortment of which are now received and will be exhibited, commencing from this day.

March 24, 1855. 34—

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, March 1, 1855.

A.
Avery, G H
Allen, Christopher
Allen, John S 2
Atkins, Miss Eliz
Abbott, L W
Alford, H H
B.
Banks, G J
Buffalo, B B
Bashford, Thomas
Biggs, H
Brown, J B
Barrows, Mrs M
Bingham, L A
Brankly, Thomas
Boon, James
Barham, Willie
Brown, Miss M R
Bason, W F 2
Brooks, E
Baker, Miss L
Barlow, Miss A E
Blake, M
Baugh, Calvin
Beckwith, J B
Brockway, Chas
Bradley, Miss R G
Baker, S S
Bridgers, Eliz
Brackett, Ed
C.
Caudler, W G
Curfman, John F
Campbell, Wm
Coxel, Jas F
Clayton, L T
Colclaugh, John
Cummings, R S
Carter, Jordon
Clements, A K
Chapter, Sect Grand
Cooley Ed
Cooper, Ed
D.
Denson, Jane
Dickson, Miss Anna
Devereaux, Wm P
Dyer, T A & Co
Dodd, Orren L
E.
Earle, J
Eaton, Campbell
Ellen, Ridley
Ellington, J F
Evans, J D
Eastwood, J M
Evans, Mrs Lucy
Earp, Mrs M
F.
Frazer, Alexander 2
Freeman, Shedrick
Fonert, John D
Ferrill, J J
Furniss, Wm
G.
Gaylord, E S 3
Gilliam, Robt B
Gooden, Miss M
Gas Co., Pres't of
Gardner, S M
Gordon, F
Gaines, R S
Godwin, George L
Griffin, Miss R
H.
Harrod, Miss Delia
Hall, W
Hendon, Isham
Hatch, H H
Hodge, George L
Holt, Gen. Jos S
Harriss, Wm H
Harriss, Robt Co., 2
Hutchings, Wm J
Harrison, Richard
Hill, G
Horton, Mrs Lucy J
Harwood, Mrs Ann
Harding, R R & D
Hamill, W P
Hornaday, Isaiah
Hoggin, J A
Hines, P G
Halyburton, R
Hill, Nelson
Howard, Miss M W
Holt, Jos C
Hill, Miss Lucy A
Haughey, Jas
Hall, Jas
J.
Jones, W M
Jones, Miss Mary C
Johnson, Jerry
Jackson, W M
Joyner Jas
Jordon, Miss C S
Johnson, Wm
Jordon, Miss R
Jackson, Geo A E 4
Jones, John H
Jones, Miss Mary
Jones, Miss C
Johns, Stephen
K.
King, Warren
Keeth, Presley
Keeth, George
Keeth, George E
King, John
L.
Leguir, Mrs M
Lumley, T J
Langdon, W J 3
Lockwood, Miss
Lumsden, E
Lindley, Joshua
Lancaster, Jas J
Plangston, Eliza
M.
McCullers, Miss M
Mullen, W H
McKimmon, J A
Murphy, Miss A
McCullers, E S
Marriott, R T
May, Miss Helen
McRay, Miss N C
McDaniel, Miss S
Mitchell, Nathanie
McLean, Susannah
Mears, Cecelia
Machael, Jno C
McCullers, J S 2
Mitchell, Jackson
McGrath, Thomas
Molett, E
Marsh, Mary Ann 2
Martin, John
McCraw, Francis
McConnell, John
Morgan E
Mills, Mrs L
Miller, T J D
Miller, Thomas
McCafferty, Jno P
N.
Norcott, Miss M
Nixon, Miss Mary
O.
Oriatt, W D
Otey, Chloe
P.
Parrish, Boykin &
Pullen, John W
Pertle, R S
Perry, Mrs Nancy
Palmer, Russell
Pullen, Nancy
Pullen, Wm
Pennington, Chas
Pond, Thomas
R.
Rogers, Miss R
Rives, Miss S
Ray, P P
Russell, Miss Nancy
Reils, C
Rander, Jas
Rollins, Robt
Riddle, Miss Mary
Ride, Wm & Co
Rand, Madison
S.
Seigle, M
Strain, John
Sturdivant, Robt E
Stedman, Wm C
Sturdivant, B
Sorrell, Matthew
Scott, E
Swift, J M
Stanly, Jacob
Snow, Jack
Snow, L
Selby, J L
Smith, Henry
Saper, P H
Shaub, Miss S
Shepherd, Geo W
Stephenson, Geo L
Sweany, J L
Stone, H
Shaw, Clem E
Smith, N B
Smith, Robt J
Screiz, Johanes
T.
Taylor, John
Tabscot, Wm
Turner & Jones
Toon, Miss P A
Travillian, Thos
Taylor, Miss Sue
Tadlock, Wm
Taylor, John R
V.
Vandergrif, H
W.
Young, S A
Young, Sam D
Walker, Jos
Wheeler, Miss S
White, Mrs Mary
Woolworth, C C 2
Williams, Miss S H
Woodard, Wm A
Wait, Capt
Wolf, John
Riddle, Miss Mary
Williams, Miss V A
Weaver, Miss E
Wiggans, Penny
Wilson, Arthur
Whitaker, S H
Wray, James
Williams, Miss E-
Womble, John
Woodard, A J
Wyatt, Thomas

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh March 5, 1855. 1067—w3w.

Reduction of the Rates of Transportation on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

A NEW AND GREATLY REDUCED TARIFF OF charges on freight goes into operation on this Road to-day.

The maximum charge on light goods will be 35 cents per 100 pounds; Flour per bbl. 35 cents; Lime per bbl. 40 cents; Molasses per hhd. $4 50; Salt per sack 30 cents. Between Raleigh and Gaston the rates are less, for which reference is made to the printed tariff. Goods and produce are transhipped and forwarded at Raleigh *free of all expense to the owner and at the sole risk of the Railroad Companies.* They are not unloaded between Raleigh and Norfolk, and at the latter place and Portsmouth the Rail Road Company allows the use of its commodious wharves and warehouses *free of all charge for wharfage, drayage and storage!*

This line being 30 miles shorter to Norfolk and 43 miles shorter to Petersburg, without any breaking of bulk between Raleigh and these points, it must continue to be the shortest and most expeditious route North for both passengers and freight.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co., March 19, 1855. 34—1m.

☞ Register, Raleigh; Patriot, Greensborough; Recorder, Hillsborough, copy one month.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLINGHAM, ELLETT & CO., NO. 13, PEARL STREET, RICHMOND, VA., are now receiving direct from Europe and from the Eastern Markets, a large and varied stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, in part as follows:

Silk Tissues, new designs,
Chaltens and Delains, great variety,
English and French Lawns,
First and Second Mourning do.,
Ginghams in great variety,
Irish Linens and Towelings,
Corded and Plaid Linen drills,
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-12 Marseilles Quilts,
English and American Prints, new styles,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Summer Coatings and Pants Stuff,
Alpachas and Canton Cloths,

With every article usually kept in a Wholesale Dry Goods House; all of which will be offered as low as similar goods can be had in any of the Northern Markets.

WILLINGHAM, ELLETT & CO.

March 20, 1855. 35—1m.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soiree will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 6—1yw.

WANTED, A GOOD MILCH COW, WITH a young calf. Apply at this office.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

Spring Trade, 1855.

MUIR & BRYAN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 58, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE, per ships Constantine, Manhattan and Queen of the West, our Spring stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., embracing a large assortment of Flower Cotterkey and Solid Box Vices, Ellwell's Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Bright Steel Faced Weeding Hoes of a superior quality; Weil, Trace, Fifth and Breast Chains; Knob, Stock and Padlocks; Wostenholms & Rodgers' Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery from different manufacturers, in single dozens and sets of fifty-one pieces.

We have also received a full supply of American Goods, purchased on the very best terms. We keep always on hand: Carpenters' Tools of all descriptions; Hand, Pit and Cross-cut Saws of Hoe & Co. and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, to which we would solicit the attention of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants, promising them as great inducements as can be offered by any Jobbing House North or South.

MUIR & BRYAN.

sign of the Padlock, No 58, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

March 16, 1855. 35—2m.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg Va., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg, Va., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret " do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —62

NOTICE.—I SHALL SELL AT THE COURT House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of May next, at twelve o'clock, the following town lots, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes thereon, and the costs of advertising the same, to wit:

Jos. B. Hinton, for	1854,	part lot no. 66,	tax	$18	50
Dabney Cosby,	"	"	"	152,153,169	44 75
Jas. Chadwick,	"	1853-54	"	231,	20 87½
J. V. Caldwell,	"	1854	"	48,	5 75
Chas. H. Johnson,	"	"	"	76,77,93,94,	23 25
Wm. Terry,	"	"	"	1,	7 40
Mrs. C. B. Clarke,		1853-54	"	150,166,167,	49 50
Jos. J. Ryals,	"	"	"	51	39 25
Wm. Overbee,		1854	"	75	27½

JAMES H. MURRAY,
Collector for the City of Raleigh.

March 17, 1855. 33—td.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF BATTLE & EDWARDS, as heretofore existing in prosecution of the Saw Mill and lumber business is this day, the 12th of March, 1855, by mutual consent dissolved. Mr. Jos. W. Edwards will receive all dues and discharge all liabilities of the firm, &c.

L. N. B. BATTLE,
JOSEPH H. EDWARDS.

Peach Tree Grove, Nash Co., N. C., March 12, 1855. 35—w4w.

CARD.

HAVING ABANDONED SAID SAW MILL BUSIness by sale of my interest to Mr. Joseph H. Edwards, who will conduct it individually in all its former branches, I beg a bestowal upon his industry and worthiness of a liberal patronage from the building community of the immediate country, well assured that satisfaction in all instances will be given.

L. N. B. BATTLE.

March 12, 1855. 1069—w w.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society are hereby requested to meet in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 2d day of April, for the purpose of arranging the list of premiums to be offered at the next annual exhibition in October, and also to adopt an "Organ" for said Society to publish proceedings, &c., under the authority of a resolution passed at the special session in January last.

The following gentlemen compose the committee: Messrs. Wm. A. Eaton, Rob't A. Hamilton, Grauville; D. McDaniel, Nash; Thos. D. Meares, Brunswick; Jno. C. McRae, New Hanover; W. W. Whitaker, W. H. Jones, W. R. Poole, Jas. F. Taylor, Jno. C. Partridge, Needham Price, W. D. Cooke Jas. F. Jordan, Wake.

EDW'D A. CRUDUP,
Ch'm. Ex. Committee.

March 22, 1855. 35—td.

☞ Register and Star copy.

RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING TRADE, 1855.—100 boxes Oranges, in prime order; 40 boxes Lemons, in prime order; 6 bales Bordeaux Almonds, 10 Frails Iracs Almonds, 10 bags Sicily Almonds, 1 bale Paper Shell Almonds, 4 bags Palm Nuts, 5 bags Filberts, 5 bags Walnuts, 5 bags Pecon Nuts, 5 cases Chow Chow Preserves, 5 cases Dry Ginger Preserves, 5 cases Chip Citron Preserves, 5 cases Ginger in Syrup, 200 boxes Raisins, wholes, halves and quarters, 25 Cases Layers in whole boxes, 5 cases Citron Leghorn, 2 casks Currants, 10 drums Sultan Raisins, 4 cases Prunes in glass jars and boxes, 40 boxes Prunes, very cheap; 300 drums Kime Figs, 5 boxes Guin Drops, all flavors; 50 boxes Fig Paste, all flavors; 5 boxes Conversation Losenges. Also, a large assortment of French, English and American Pickles and Jellies, with a beautiful assortment of Baskets, Fancy Goods and Toys.

Country merchants are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at a very small profit

L. GORDAN.

No. 52, East side Sycamore street.

March 20, 1855. 34—1m.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—WILL BE SOLD on the first Monday in April next, at public auction, lot 186 in the City of Raleigh. Said lot is bounded on the north by Hillsborough street, south by Morgan, east by Harrington, and on the west by West street, is two hundred and ten feet square, (containing one acre,) situated in an excellent neighborhood and in a most desirable section of the City.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY D. KENNEDY.

March 28 1855. 35—tf.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE *Most Attractive Stock of* FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn	Hats,
"	Tan	"
"	Tea Col'r	"
"	Canton	"
"	Petal	"
"	Panama	"
"	Cavalier	"
"	Wide Awake	"
"	Oregon	"
"	Sebastopol	"

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Lagura, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.

Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HAY.—TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT, I WILL SELL 50 to 100 bales of Hay at reduced prices. Terms cash on delivery.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 26, 1855. 36—3t.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas, Hosiery, Ribbons, Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautiful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

North-Carolina Six per Cent. State Stock.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., March 12th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th April next, for the purchase of ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN BONDS running thirty years. These bonds are issued by the State of North Carolina, for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad; and in addition to the faith of the State, all the stock held by the State in said Road, and the dividends arising from said stock, are pledged for their redemption.

They are, by express enactment, exempted from taxation for any purpose.

They will bear date the 1st of April, 1855, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the first days of April and October in each year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic in the City of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of One Thousand Dollars each.

Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North Carolina Stock," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C. They will also state at what point and in what kind of funds they propose to pay.

The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th April next, in the presence of the Governor, the Secretary and Comptroller of the State, and of G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State.

Successful bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposite in Bank the amount of their bids, with the accrued interest from the first of April, 1855, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina. This deposite may be made in the Bank of the Republic, New York; the Bank of the State of North Carolina; or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Documents showing the resources of the State and the amount of her indebtedness, may be had at this office, or on application to Messrs. Brown and DeRossett, City of New York.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

March 16, 1855. 33—

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Boskowitz, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra, Dan Rivers, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

No. 2. SPRING, 1855. No. 12.
Bellingbrook St. *Sycamore St.*

MUIR & STEVENS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Britannia and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., corner of Bellingbrook and Sycamore streets, Petersburg, Virginia.

The subscribers are now receiving from Europe of their own importation, per ships Isaac Wright, Underwrighter, Wyoming, Occasantinea and Driver, a very large Stock of Goods, comprising all articles usually found in establishments of their kind. Among which are—

French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, some very fine and of rare pattern and style; also, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Tea Sets.

French and English China, White Granite, Printed, Willow, Marble, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, Colored and Edged Plates and Dishes, China, Lava, Iron Stone, White Granite, Lustre, Marble, Hunting, Pearl, Colored Diped and other styles of Pitchers, Basins and Ewers, Bowls, Mugs, Coffee and Tea Pots of all descriptions.

Glass Ware (of all styles,) embracing Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salvers, Nappies, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Salts, Vinegars, Peppers, Mustards, Spoon Glasses, Finger Bowls Lamps, Flower and Lamp Shades, Sugars, Colognes, Butter Bottles, Julep Tubes, Curtain Pins, Cup Plates, Paper Weights, Syrup Bottles, Candlesticks, Jars, &c.

Looking Glasses.—Fine French Plated Mirrors, Gilt and Mahogany Frame do., Swing, Ring and Pocket do.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Tea Ware, Coffees, Pitchers, Lamps and Castors.

Stone Ware of all descriptions; Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of the North Carolina and Virginia merchants and the public generally, feeling confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements, both in quality of goods and price. They are determined to sell as low as any house North or South.

MUIR & STEVENS.

March 2, 1855. 30—2m.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to packing.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN Manufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of the re employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, chippers, roundshaves and hackers, would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of the tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

NOTICE.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on the 25th of December last, a black-ian haund slut. Said hound slut is marked with white and yellow, spotted legs, white under the neck, has a very long tail, the end white. Said slut is about two years old, and of medium size. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me at Springhope, Nash County, or said reward will be given to any person giving information as to her whereabouts so that I may get her again.

Springhope P. O., Nash, N. C. E. N. BRYANT.

March 2, 1855. 1064—6tw.

SPRING TRADE.---MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite Mellwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.

☞ None but sober men need apply.

Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—NELLY BRACKEN, A tale of forty years ago, by Annie Chambers Bradford.
Pride and Prejudice, a novel by Miss Austen, author of "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," "Persuasion," &c., &c.
The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott.
Amabel, a family history, by Elizabeth Wormerly.
The Sons of the Sires.
Paul and Julia, by J. C. Pitrat.
The Singers Companion.
Illustrations of Genius in some of its relations to culture and Society by Henry Giles.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 30—

HATS! HATS!!—JUST TO HAND TWO CASES Extra Moleski Hats, Beebe's Latest.

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (Successor to Oliver & Proctor,) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fanc